





## AGRICULTURAL.

## Rights of the Dairy Cow.

If there is any one thing men are jealous of it is their rights. For these they will argue, pay money and defend to the bitter end. And sometimes they are so jealous in protecting these rights, real or fancied, that they forget that other men and other creatures may have claims equally as good as their own, and claims which they themselves would do well to respect, and even to work earnestly for.

Now the dairy cow is coming in this day and age of the world to assert certain inalienable rights, which every dairyman will find it decidedly to his advantage to respect. Some of these are as follows:

She has the right to be given a good, warm shelter from wind, storm and cold weather at all seasons of the year. Not every man does this now. Only yesterday I asked a neighbor if he had his cows in the barn the night before. It had been a stinging cold night, although quite out of the season. "No," he said, "I never put my cows in the stable as long as I can help it." Without doubt his cattle spent a most uncomfortable night, and paid their owner for his unkindness the next morning. It makes no difference whether it be July or December, cows have a right to shelter when the weather is inclement.

Again, cows have a right to all the good food they will eat. A certain amount of food is necessary to keep a cow alive. The man who forgets this does not understand that the cow will take the advantage of him in self protection, by appropriating the first food given her to her own use. She must keep up the strength, life and vitality given her by nature. If she has anything left over and above what is needed to do this well and good the surplus will go into the milk pail, but if not, the dairyman must suffer the consequences of his own short-sighted policy.

Then, too, the cow demands all the pure water she needs. If she be compelled to drink from mud holes and dirty stagnant water she will quickly resent it and show her intention to defend herself by withholding her milk supply. Milk is largely water anyway, and if the supply be poor or limited, the result must be disastrous to the dairyman.

Finally, the dairy cow has a right to kind treatment at all times and seasons. No animal is quicker to appreciate kind treatment or to resent cruelty than the cow. If yelled at by those who have the care of her, or nagged or worried by dogs or kicked or otherwise ill-treated, nothing is surer than that she will take her pay out of the man who thus abuses her.

The cow is no declaration of principles. She stands on a platform which has only one plank, and that is, "Fair Treatment or No Return." This platform she persistently maintains, through good report or through ill.

Of course, not every man is blind to all this. We are daily making advancement towards a more humane treatment of the cow, because we are finding out that it is for our advantage to do so. But there are yet thousands upon thousands who are still demanding of their herds bricks without straw. They are the men who are sure that "farming doesn't pay." They will not believe that there are men who are doing wonderful things with the cow—the same old cow he has known all his life, and of which he has long since given up expecting anything wonderful.

Are you recognizing the rights of your cow? E. L. VINCENT.

Broomfield County, N. Y.

Beef and Pork.

Boston packers have increased their killing of hogs a little though still making a small output, by reason of the high cost. The total kill for the week was about 27,700; preceding week, 26,800; same week a year ago, 30,500. There is a very fair request for Boston-pork provisions abroad. The total value of the exports of pork provisions by Boston packers for the week was about \$173,000; preceding week, \$215,000; same week a year ago, \$225,000.

Pork packing in the West has been increased somewhat, doubtless by reason of the lower cost of hogs. According to the Cincinnati Price Current, the total Western packing for the week was 445,000 hogs; preceding week, 415,000; same week a year ago, 390,000. The total pack up since March 1 now amounts to 3,215,000; increase, 250,000. Prices of hogs have declined from the highest point and are now about 30 cents per 100 lower than a week ago. But even at this decline prices are very high.

Beef has been selling a good deal better here, and it is reported that the market is better cleaned up at the close of the week. Prices are pretty firm, with the lower grades decidedly firm. Fancy sides 14 cents, choice 14 cents, good 13 cents, light 12 cents, extra 10 to 12 cents, good 9 cents, light 8 cents, extra 7 to 9 cents, fancy fore 6 cents, heavy 5 cents, good 5 cents, light 4 to 5 cents, extra 3 to 4 cents, short ribs 12 to 13 cents, rounds to 12 cents, rumps 12 to 13 cents, and loins 12 to 13 cents.

For the week the arrival of beef were larger than for the preceding week, the total including 164 cars for Boston and 98 cars for export, a total of 262 cars; preceding week, 150 cars, with 107 cars for export, a total of 257 cars; same week a year ago, 133 cars for Boston and 74 cars for export, a total of 207 cars.

## Practical Sheep Husbandry.

Lambs may be pushed from birth by stimulating the ewe's flow of milk.

A working twin is not worth saving. It will cost more than it will ever come to.

Excellent milk-making food is well boiled oat meal gruel sweetened with sugar.

Recent experiments in sheep feeding at the Montana experiment station go to show that alkali gave better results than either red clover or alfalfa.

An excellent lamb food to begin with is two parts bran and one part corn meal or crushed oats or barley; and one part of cotton-seed meal if it can be procured.

Unskilful shearing calls for immediate attention to the proper treatment of cuts made in the skin. These should be immediately protected by a coat of clean pine tar.

As soon as the sheep are sheared the ticks will gather on the lambs, much to their discomfort and damage. The easiest remedy is to dip the lambs or to wet the skin all over with any good sheep dip.

Unborn ewes must positively be clipped about the udder so that the lambs may get their milk easily. Weak, newly-born lambs should be inseminated. Wrap the lamb in a warm blanket and put it in a box or basket kept near a fire.

Source in young lambs may be checked by giving them ten drops of this mixture: One

drum each of tincture of opium, ginger, rhubarb and cardamom seed. It is a cordial and a preventive of trouble of this kind, and should be given in a little water twice a day, or in bad cases three or four times. Give three times as much to the ewe.

Sometimes it is desirable to mark sheep in a temporary way, as at breeding time or lambing time, and to do it in such a way as not to injure the fleeces. A very good paint is made of common red ochre, or the brown iron oxide of iron with red linseed oil. The best place to mark the sheep is on the forehead and it is best done with a small paint brush. Of course there may be various purposes for which the sheep may be marked, and these may be served by varying the kind of mark either in form or place. A round ring or a triangle or a cross on the forehead or face, one on the other ear or even on the leg, but any place where there is no wool, and it can be easily seen.

The supply of water is one of the most important things to think of in regard to the welfare of sheep. As a rule, running water is objectionable unless it is brought by pipes or a spout into a trough or a succession of them. Drinking from the ground should be avoided as much as possible, so should water gathered from roofs into cisterns. All such water is apt to be impure, and may be infected by injurious parasites. Even well water is frequently objectionable on account of mineral impurities, by which any of several diseases may be caused.

Brook water and pond water, which is worse, is sometimes impure, and quite frequently injurious. It is apt to contain eggs or the larvae of injurious intestinal parasites of several kinds, and the dreaded stomach worm even may be taken up by sheep or lambs in water, in which a flock can stand, then dropping their dung in it. The eggs of tape worms, too, may exist in such water, and thus sheep be infected. In fact, any water whatever which is exposed to the air, or to visits of other animals, wild or tame, is liable to be contaminated in this way, and the use of it to be guarded against. Instances have occurred in which the feeding up of all natural supplies of water, and the digging of a well, the water being pumped into troughs for us by a windmill, have relieved flocks from diseases which have been due to the use of natural supplies.—American Sheep Breeder.

## Some Birds of Prey.

At the tops of tall, old trees in the heart of swamps and heavy woodlands, situated usually in the vicinity of water, the bald eagle builds. Its great wings of angled coals and decayed branches from the surrounding forest, or drifted from the shore, is a conspicuous landmark for many miles around. Several carloads of wood are frequently used in the construction, and some of the eagles are occupied by the same birds for years. From two to three eggs of a dull white color and slightly larger than the domestic duck egg are deposited by the eagles in February and March, and the young birds come out of the shells in time to get the benefit of the great run of fish in the waters of the bay early in the spring. The food of the young birds consists mainly of fish, wild fowls and occasionally small animals.

The eagle's habit of robbing the fishhawk of its well-earned prey is characteristic of its foraging propensities. Frequently when hungry the great birds follow the fishhawk, and as the hawk arises from the water after a plunge with a cry, the eagle swoops downward upon the unfortunate fisher, and, causing him to drop his prey, will, with a sudden motion, grasp the fish in his talons, and, soaring upward, leave the ill-fated hawk screaming with rage below him. The eagles bully the fishhawk to such an extent that the poor birds are afraid to meet their tormentors, and begin to cry out in a most pathetic manner when the eagles appear. As scavengers about the shores of the bay and its tributaries the eagles are somewhat akin to the vultures, as they appropriate the dead fish and other flesh which is washed up by the waves.

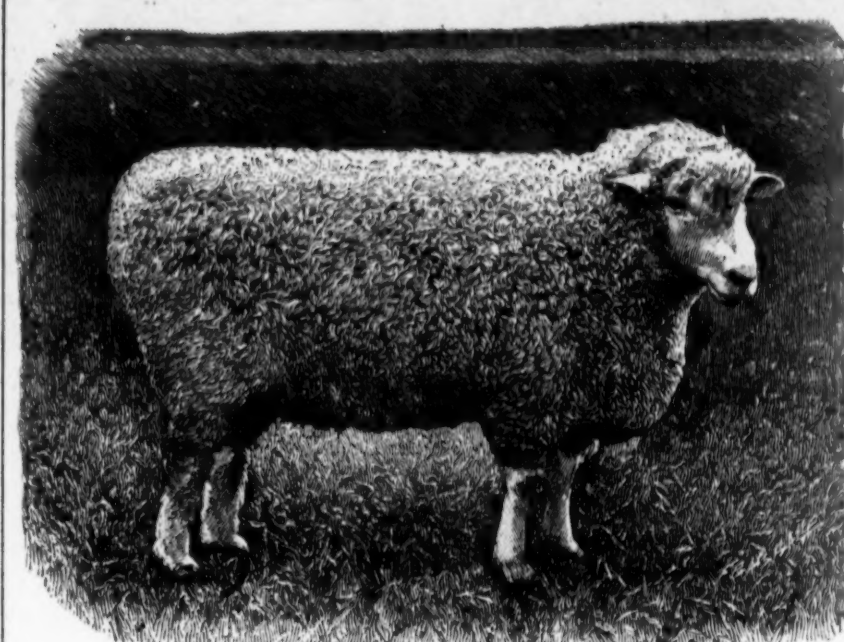
Although much of the eagles' prey comes from them with little exertion, there are times when it becomes necessary for them to work for food. Too great birds have been known when pressed by hunger to swoop down upon flocks of ducks, brant and even wild geese, selecting a particular fowl as the flock scattered, and, giving chase, usually securing the quarry after a flight of several hundred yards. Wounded ducks and other smaller wild fowls are legitimate prey for the eagles, and on the fresh-water marshes and swamps which are left in the traps after the rice are frequently appropriated. Domestic fowls also suffer from raids of the eagles, and as the farmers are constantly on the watch for a shot at the great birds the eagles are rapidly diminishing. Along the water courses of the Eastern Shore are favorite haunts of the eagles, and many nests are to be found in the vicinity of the streams. Marking the large timber has destroyed many of the best nesting sites and very few old nests now remain in the State.

The birds commonly known as black eagles are the young during their first year when the plumage lacks the white head and tail which adorn the adult. During the second year the enormous name of gray eagles is commonly applied to the birds and they do not obtain the plumage marks of maturity until the third month of age.

Before the vernal equinox appears the red-tailed and red-shouldered hawks have pecked up their last year's nests and in many instances have deposited the eggs and begun incubation when the spring comes in. Owing to the inaccessible places in which the nests of these two most common species of falcons are located, comparatively few persons have inspected the bulky receptacles of eggs at close range.

At the top of tall trees on which the branches grow sparsely a mass of sticks, leaves, moss and roots seem to be dumped promiscuously into a great pile at the intersection of the highest limbs. Viewed from the top the nest presents a different aspect, and the skill and patient labor manifested in the compact mass of crooked sticks and roots have given it a really artistic appearance.

about the symmetrical cone in which the



COTSWOLD SHEARLING RAM.

eggs are laid. In any large area of heavy timber situated somewhat remotely the birds build, and if disturbed and broken up will build and lay again. The young remain in the nest until they become larger than their parents and become very fat on the rats, squirrels, moles and other small rodents and reptiles which form the usual diet of both these species of hawk.

Occasionally raids upon the barnyard have gained for them the name of hen or chicken hawk and the enmity of the farmer. The red tail is much more addicted to the poultry habit than its relative, but through their similarity of appearance the chicken raiders do not discriminate between them, and the red shouldered, which rarely approaches the poultry yard, is frequently hunted down for the misdeeds of another species.

In the lowlands and deep, inaccessible swamps where the trees grow thick and water covers the ground during the winter and spring, the great horned owl is at home. They can be heard incessantly hooting in the dark recesses of the woodland. Just after New Year's the owls begin looking about for a building site. In the depths of a convenient hollow or upon the old nest of a crow or hawk the owl, after much pecking to suit their individual tastes, some time during February, deposit their clutch of two or three, globular eggs. Close sitting is required during incubation at this cold season, and instances have been noted where during a violent snowstorm both the nest and incubating bird have been covered with several inches of snow. Many eggs are destroyed by the crows, who sneak them. The owls which choose the hollows for their nesting sites escape this source of danger, and it is strange that more of the species do not utilize these natural tree cavities.

The young owls when hatched are white and resemble balls of this color. Small animals, birds and reptiles are included in the bill of fare of the owls, and their nocturnal foraging often brings them into contact with the poultry yards.

The barred owl is closely allied in habits to the great horned, nesting about the same time and under like conditions. An absence of the long ear tufts and a round, human-like face are characteristic of the species. The deep-toned, mirthless laughter of the barred owl which inhabits the remote swamps of the Eastern Shore makes a great impression upon the superstitious colored persons living in its vicinity, and frequently cause the woodland to be dubbed "haunted." In their category of places they refuse to approach after nightfall.

During April, especially the first of the month, many other hawks and owls build their nests, and by the first of May, when the song birds begin to mate, the owls and all of the large hawks except perhaps the fishhawk, have hatched their offspring or are well under way with the incubating process.—Baltimore Sun.

## Porto Rican Tobacco.

The first of May will mark a new era in the tobacco industry of Porto Rico. On that date the new tariff law governing the imports from that island will go into effect. Heretofore the duty on Porto Rico tobacco has been so high that practically none has been imported, the duty being 35 cents a pound on fillers and 51.45 on wrappers. Under the new tariff these same grades could be brought in on payment of 51 cent, which will make the new price delivered duty paid probably about 30 cents a pound on fillers against about 55 cents before. The new crop is now being harvested. The finest grades compare very favorably with Havana tobacco.

When Porto Rico was under Spanish rule cigar manufacturers in Havana used to buy the greater part of the island's product and take it to Havana to be used as wrappers, and the cigars were sold as pure Havana fillers and wrappers. This tobacco was also sold to Germany and Spain to be made into cigars and cigarettes by the government. These countries still continue as the chief customers of Porto Rico. Italy also bought freely, but chiefly of the cheaper grades. The latter country will, without doubt, continue to take all of the low grades. Such tobacco is not suitable for the American trade.

The only tobacco grown in this country that will be at all affected is Ohio Zimmers, harvested here it is not thought that much harm will be done. A local dealer who has recently returned from the island says that there have been many American buyers in that market for the purpose of making purchases.

The cry has been raised that, as labor is cheaper in Porto Rico than it is here, manufacturers can go there and manufacture cigars, and after paying the duty, sell them cheaper in this country than they are able to do today, thus taking the bread out of

the mouths of the cigar makers of this country. To a slight extent this may be possible, but in the long run no harm will result. The grade of cigars that can be made at a low price would not find a ready market here after the fad has grown old. There nearly all of the cigars are made by hand, while here the low-priced work is done by machine.

The tobacco that will be imported will be of the best quality and will be used by our cigar manufacturers as Havana, which will make it possible for the manufacturers to get a larger profit and still advertise a pure Havana cigar. There have been no cigars imported for 25 years from Porto Rico, as the duty has been too high. This duty has been \$4.50 a pound, 25 per cent. ad valorem on manufactured stock. Now it will be one-eighth as much, while the duty on Havana cigars remains the same.

This cigar that costs \$2.80 a hundred in Havana costs here about \$9 after paying duty and other charges. Therefore a dealer cannot afford to retail it at less than 15 cents. The same cost Porto Rican cigars will cost landed here about \$5 a hundred. This gives the dealer a chance to retail a cigar equally as good as the Havana 15-cent cigar at seven cents. The Cuban cigar trade, rather than the American, will therefore suffer.—Commercial Bulletin.

## Pruning Fruit Trees and Plants.

Most of our fruit trees are pruned too much. They are often cut and slashed, and the lower branches removed, so that in a few years we have trees with only the long branches and foliage at the top, the fruit requiring a 20 to 30 foot ladder to secure it, when by a little foresight and light annual pruning the trees might have been kept in good form with an abundance of vigorous, healthy foliage to protect the branches from the hot sun and drying winds, and would mature choice fruit. Every orchardist and person having the care of ornamental shrubbery should carefully examine every tree under his charge at least once annually, and often if possible, and do whatever pruning is needed, from time to time, to keep it in proper shape and prevent a too close growth. A fruit tree will not bear a large crop of choice fruit unless it has an abundance of leaves and branches, and these spread over space enough to allow considerable light in and about them.

All things considered March is the best month in which to prune deciduous trees and shrubs, as the sap has then become more active and the wound will dry out less and heal over more quickly than if pruned in the fall or early winter.

For removing small branches near the ground the pocketknife and hand shears are all that are needed. For heading in the tops of trees from eight to 20 feet above the ground, the pole pruning hook (the Waters or other form) is most useful, and for removing small suckers on the main branches a chisel on the end of a long pole is very serviceable. When large branches are to be removed, the saw should always be used,—the axe never,—with every blow of this tool the wood is cracked inward and toward the centre, and the saw will more quickly follow than if the saw is used. A saw with about five teeth to the inch, set like a splitting saw, the teeth pointing toward the end, is better than a cutting-off saw. The curved "Paragon" is the best saw in the market, the teeth on the inner curve pointing toward the handle while those on the outside are directed toward the point. In sharpening this saw, the file should not be carried quite as far as in the case of the straight saw, but in the common splitting saw, but more nearly to that angle than with the common cutting-off saw.

## RULES FOR PRUNING.

1. The knife or saw should never be used on a fruit or ornamental tree unless there is positively good reason for so doing.
2. Train all trees while young with a central leader or main shoot, and never allow two main branches to grow in such a way as to have the weight of the tree come upon a fork of the main trunk.
3. When branches cross so as to be injured by rubbing together the weaker of the two should be cut out.
4. When one branch rests on another under it the weaker of the two should be cut out.
5. Suckers or water sprouts should be thinned out before they have made much growth, but if the main branches are bare, or if the head is open in places, suckers should be allowed to grow where they will cover this condition. If parts of the tree are weak in growth, this weak wood may be cut out and some of the suckers be allowed to grow in its place. The cause of these sprouts is that the sap becomes impeded by the bending down of the branches with weight of fruit, by the hot sun striking the branches, or perhaps by some injury

to the bark in pruning or gathering the fruit, and nature makes this effort to repair the injury. The removal of all of these suckers will soon result in the death of the tree, while allowing some of them to grow where needed will renew the vigor of the tree.

6. If large branches are to be removed, make the cut in the middle of the enlarged part where it joins the main branch or trunk, and not quite in line with the face of the main branch or trunk.

7. Paint all wounds above one-half inch in diameter with linseed oil paint, gas tar or grafting wax.

8. Never cut away the main branches of a tree if it can be avoided, but thin out the head, when it becomes crowded, from the outside. This can be quickly done with the pruning hook on a long pole, and little or no injury will result, while if the large branches are cut from the trunk the tree is weakened and soon dies or is broken down.

9. Cut off dead branches as soon as discovered and cover the wound with paint to prevent further decay.

10. In training young trees, start the branches low; the trees will grow better, the thinning and gathering of the fruit will be more easily done, and the cultivation can be as well and cheaply done with the modern scissor or spring-toothed saw and weeder as if the head were higher, while the trunk of the tree and the ground under it will be so protected that growth will be better than if more exposed.

## SPECIAL PRUNING.

The Peach—This tree requires special pruning to keep it in a compact stocky form, as it tends to grow largely at the ends of the branches and to produce few lateral ones on the main branches. When the trees are young, at least one-half of the trees are grown should be cut off during the latter part of the winter, varying the amount cut from different parts of the trees so as to produce a regular rounded head. As the trees grow older this pruning reduces the number of fruit buds, and thus lessens the cost of thinning and improves their growth. It also often becomes necessary to cut back some of the main branches well into the centre of the tree, to force a lateral growth of new wood, without which the long branches would soon break down when heavily loaded with fruit, or with foliage wet with rain in a high wind.

The Plum and Cherry—The special pruning required by these two fruits is the heading in of strong leading shoots while young to cause a stocky, compact growth that can be easily cared for. Pinching the shoots while young will often accomplish the same end.

The Grape—The grape vine will stand more pruning without injury than any other fruit crop we grow, and by the modern method of training the whole vine is practically renewed every two years. The fruit is grown on the vigorous young wood of the last season's growth, and the more vigorous and well ripened this wood the better will be the product. Pruning may be done at any time after the leaves fall, up to March 1. Summer pruning or pinching is resorted to for the growth where desired, i. e., into the fruiting canes and into the new canes that are being grown for the next season's fruit, and no surplus canes should be grown that must be cut and thrown away at the end of season.

Raspberry and Blackberry—The fruiting canes of these fruits should be cut out as soon as the crop has been harvested, that all growth may go into the new canes that are to produce fruit the next season. Such new canes as are to be preserved for next season's fruiting should have the end cut off when they reach three feet in height, and all weak canes and those not needed to make a well-stocked field should be treated as weeds and be hoed or pulled up.

Currants and Gooseberries—An annual pruning is generally given these fruits, cutting out all wood over three years old, keeping the bushes in a compact, stocky condition that will hold the fruit up from the ground, where it will not be spoiled by the mud during heavy rains, and leaving a limited amount of old wood to support the new growth of the year.

Three canes new each year, new plants, new power and fresh achievements. The little home in time became their very own, earned and paid for by the arduous, nerveless hands and brain now restored to vigor and activity by the most remarkable life-renewing "Discovery" that medical science has ever known.

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Everybody who loves to watch the heavenly bodies has frequently noticed, when the crescent moon appears in the west, the phenomenon called "the old moon in the young moon's arms." Partly embraced by the young crescent is seen the whole round orb of the moon, glimmering with a pale, airy light. The upon that part of the moon not reached by the sunlight is sufficiently brilliant to render it easily visible to our eyes. Lately someone has attempted to explain this phenomenon, and to photograph this phenomenon, and the pictures thus produced are very interesting.

## HOW THEY SAVED THEIR HOME.

They started their new happy life of love and hope together in a trim bright little house that over time, and she being delectable with their own hands. In such a few dollars were added to the small, home-making fund. Day after day, early and late, they earnestly planned and toiled, never realizing that they were going beyond their strength, until the little breakdown began to come.

Many a morning he would rise with his head feeling as he expressed it, "like a lump of lead," and his stomach full of dainty breakfast he had prepared. "You must eat!" she would exclaim anxiously. "You can never work without it. And all the time trying to smile, she would pass her hand lightly across her own forehead as if to brush away the pain that clung to it. The first began to feel the strain. Then came days when he could neither eat nor work at all; when his sight was blurred and dizzy, his limbs weighted down as if with lead, his whole body full of sickness and nausea and distaste of living, and his mind dark with dismal forebodings. Describing this terrible time afterward he said to a friend:

"What troubled me most was that I could not understand what was the matter with me. The doctors said it was consumption; they did me no good. I felt something was killing me by inches. Finally I had to give up and go to bed. I could hardly stir. I began to feel for my brother wanted to write to Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, and brought me three bottles of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and begged me to take it. I don't have much faith but to my wife:

"What's the use? The doctors don't help me a bit and nothing else will. At this rate I'll die anyway. This 'Discovery' can't hurt me; it may help me. I'll try these three bottles just to please him. He was right too. The first bottle did me good. My digestion and gave me an appetite I relished my food. I felt as if every mouthful was doing me good and making good blood in my veins. I began to feel better and pick up my flesh; my bowels came around right and I guess my liver sort of cleared up. My countenance brightened and strong in four weeks I was back at work again like a man."

## HOW TROUBLE WENT AWAY.

"My wife never let on how miserable she was feeling all this while. When I found it out I made her take the 'Discovery' too and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for her nerves, and she says she's just made over new since she began to take 'Medical Discovery.' It's the greatest good you ever saw. If we'd had it before, we would have saved hundreds of dollars."

Then came new hopes, new plans, new power and fresh achievements. The little home in time became their very own, earned and paid for by the arduous, nerveless hands and brain now restored to vigor and activity by the most remarkable life-renewing "Discovery" that medical science has ever known.

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## POULTRY.

## Practical Poultry Points.

We are amused sometimes to have some of those who keep Wyandotte poultry claim that they are the best all-around breed of fowl that can be found, and then point out for our especial admiration a long-legged, long-necked bird, standing almost as upright as an Indian Game, or even one with the Plymouth Rock shape. The feathers and comb may be all right for a Wyandotte, but the form is all wrong. The true Wyandotte, of whatever color, should be built as square as a brick, with short legs. The breast of the bird should be especially heavy, and when birds of another farm are selected to breed from, those that are a little larger or look because they stand higher, all that gives the Wyandotte any claim to superiority is departed from, and they are reverting back to one of the breeds used in building up the Wyandotte. If one wants that style of bird let him drop the Wyandotte and take up the Plymouth Rock. Then he will have a high standing, proud-looking bird of upright carriage, yet larger, heavier and better built on the breast than the improved Wyandotte, as some call their larger spool-men.

Some turkey raisers whose experience has probably been limited assert that they do not want to have any turkeys' eggs hatched under hens, but want the turkey to hatch them out when she has laid out her litter. They think the turkeys do not do as well with hen mothers, and again they say they do not want late hatched turkeys, as they would have if the old turkey laid more than one litter of eggs. There is where we differ in opinion. By raising the eggs away and hatching under hens we can easily get 20 to 35 eggs and nearly as many young turkeys from each old one as we could get if we let the turkey be allowed to sit or if she had filled her nest. This continues laying when eggs are taken away, or becoming broody when the nest is full, is another proof that egg laying is to a considerable extent under the control of the bird. The hen is a better mother than most of the turkey hens, as she does not roam so much and brings the young ones home, at feeding time each night, a desirable trait which many turkeys, especially young ones, do not have. As regards the late turkeys they are usually as profitable as early ones, and sometimes more so. They do not begin to moult in the fall, and consequently keep on growing until after the harvest. While the large demand for turkeys comes at Thanksgiving and Christmas, there is a good but steady demand later in the season for well-fattened young turkeys, often at better prices than are paid at the holidays. So we say set the turkey's eggs as soon as there are enough ready for a hen to cover well, and keep up the setting as long as the turkeys can be kept laying.

## No More Eggs Wanted.

Storage houses have learned economies in the handling of eggs. The large storage concerns propose to have as little loss as possible, and will not take the eggs in the case, whether fresh, cracked, dirty, or even rotten are utilized. This is how they do it: All of the small, dirty and cracked eggs that are fresh and of good quality are canned. They are put up in the same as canned meats. The yolks and whites are put into separate cans, and this product is shipped all over the country, and is a great convenience in hot climates. When a baker has use for the whites of eggs, he can buy just what he needs put up in these cans, which saves him the loss resulting from buying eggs as they are ordinarily sold. The quality of this canned product is fine. Then the rotten and cloudy eggs are put up in cans and sold to tanners and used in glue and for glue leather. The "role" serve the purpose of the tanners and can be bought cheaper. The shells are used in making fertilizers, etc., so that the loss is indeed small. When it is remembered that the small things count up fast in making losses or profits, the value of the economy here practiced becomes apparent. —Eggs Daily Report.

## HORTICULTURAL.

## Orchard and Garden.

We copy from the Philadelphia Ledger the following description of the man who makes a family garden, and we would suggest that the man who drives to the village every day with milk and has land enough to increase his income considerably by having a larger garden managed in a similar manner. We thus combined dairy farming with market gardening for many years, and we know of a large farm in Maine where it was done. We also planned when some of the dairy planted crops were out of the way to usually fill the space with a later crop if possible, although we were not quite as systematic as this.

"In one garden a little corn is planted every Monday morning following that in which the first lot was put in. On Tuesday the seedling is of peas, Wednesday it is beans, and so on, something for each day. There is always lettuce there, either outside or under the frame, in every stage from the tiny leaves just out to the tied-up heads. The first tomato plants are grown from seed indoors, and not set out until the first frost has formed, and in July cuttings from these or others are set to give autumn fruit, and the vines that are protected from the early frosts then later are pulled up, roots and all, and hung in the cellar, holding the fruit that is good to December."

We dip the following from an exchange, but will not vouch for its as efficacious. Preventive of trouble from what often proves a serious pest. It seems worthy of trial, and less dangerous than arsenic, while requiring less care in its use than the hot water application.

"An excellent remedy in addition to the many that have been suggested, to prevent the ravages of the cabbage worm, is to mix one pound of finely ground pure cayenne pepper with four pounds of dry fine wheat bran. Then add one ounce of carbolic acid to one quart of water, sprinkle and mix with the bran and spread on a board to dry. When dry keep it in a tight jar until wanted for use. Dust the preparation on the cabbage in the morning when they are wet with dew. Commence when the plants are six inches high and repeat every two weeks until danger is past."

It is said that garden beets are injured by an application of sulphate of ammonia, but benefited by the use of nitrate of soda, while per contra the sulphate of potash is claimed to make a beet fine formed and sweeter or richer in beet sugar than does nitrate of potash. We have seen no satisfactory explanation of this, which is said to be founded upon the experience of sugar beet growers. We have seen nitrate of soda produce a great improvement in crops of

lettuce, spinach, dandelions, cabbage or cauliflower, in fact, upon any crop where the leaf was wanted instead of a root. It also works well upon onions and leeks in which the bulb is but an enlargement of the leaf stalk, forming after the latter is well grown.

The salicyl or oyster plant likes a light and warm soil, preferably a sandy soil, that has been well manured the previous year. If much manure is put on the same year the root is apt to grow forked, and to be tough and stringy. The same may be said of parsnips, and they may be sown about the same time. A deep soil is desirable, and one well drained. Both these crops are considered fairly profitable by gardeners, although the demand is not large for either.

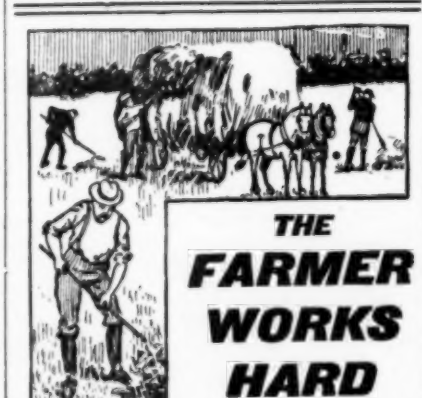
American Gardening quotes in its issue of April 14 a translation from Mr. F. de Villemorin's article in Revue Horticole, in which a new ever bearing strawberry is very highly praised. It is called "St. Anthony of Padua," and is described as a plant of vigorous and upright habit, with well-developed leaves of a clear green and stems carried well rounded to the tip, having yellow and prominent seeds. The fruits are of a beautiful red color, very firm flesh, colored right through and aromatic in flavor. Mr. de Villemorin at the beginning of November, 1899, saw plants still covered with fruit. They endured without any injury the extreme heat and prolonged drought of August and September. He advised to get the late season results from it by large crop varieties are gone, to pinch off the flower stems in May and June, so that they may be productive from July until winter. This remarkable plant was produced by a cross of Royal Sovereign and St. Joseph, which last was also an everbearing plant, but with small berries on a short stem, and with very little ability to hold the berries up from the ground. We hope soon to learn more about St. Anthony.

Even the trees which bear no fruit should be sprayed as thoroughly and carefully as if they were loaded with it, both against insects and fungous diseases. Herein lies much of the secret of success. If it is but one or two rows of single trees in an orchard they may retain the power to refine the trees which have been sprayed so as to partially destroy the effect of the spraying, but there is a still more important reason. The fruit buds of next year are really formed at midsummer or early autumn of this year. They cannot be formed and developed unless the condition of the tree in such time can make a healthy and vigorous foliage. If the leaves are destroyed at any time from July to October either by insects eating them, or disease killing them, or by a lack of fertility or moisture in the soil, a check is put to the formation and growth of wood, leaf buds or fruit buds. Thus we say, spray this year for a bountiful crop next year, and spray next year to protect that crop, and to keep the tree in condition to form more fruit buds. With this precaution, and with a proper thinning of the fruit when it has set, we may hope for a crop every year after a few years, and that the fruit will be larger and finer than ever before. But of course with all this the "must be fed to keep up production. Nature may seem to give something for nothing a few times, out of her great storehouse, but it is not inexhaustible.

For more than 30 years we have heard the warning from a certain class not to set any more apple orchards, as so many were being set in the Western States that when they came to bearing there would be no market for the fruit, yet in all that time good orchards well cared for have proved the most profitable acres on the farm, and we see no indications of any supply in excess of the demand. It is true that a few years ago some parties in certain localities had apples to give away because they would not sell for much more than enough to pay for picking, barreling and transportation, but even then there was a good demand, and a fair price for apples of a quality suitable for export. The farmers who had dug round their trees and fertilized them, kept insects away from the fruit by spraying or other means, and thinned it out so as to have one large apple in place of two or three smaller ones, was not obliged to hunt for a purchaser, or to accept a very low price. It will be many years before our markets will be overstocked with such fruit.

## Feeding Plants through Tubes.

G. M. Sherman of 390 Worthington street has, he believes, perfected a plan for forcing the growth of almost any form of plant life to the extent that the results of several years progress by natural growth are accomplished in one season. The plan is simply to supply directly to the roots of the



For a living. He has to. He must "make hay while the sun shines," no matter how he feels. The result is overwork. The stomach usually gives the first sign of strain. The organs of digestion and nutrition are deranged. Food does not nourish. Indigestion appears. In such a case Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery re-establishes the health by a complete cure of the diseased organs by the stomach and nutrition. It cleanses the stomach, purifies the blood and removes the causes of disease. It is a temperance medicine, and contains no whiskey or alcohol.

"I was troubled with indigestion for about two years," writes Wm. Bowker, Esq., of Juliette, LaSalle Co., Idaho. "I tried different doctors and was told to eat small, until I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he told me what to do. I suffered with a pain in the chest and I don't have that now. I know that I am all right. I can do my work now and I don't feel any more tired. I feel that I used to have. Five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me."

Sick people can consult Dr. Pierce by letter free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



CHINESE DEER.

plant, tree or shrub the chemicals needed in its growth, and thus save the growing thing the trouble of extending its roots out through a broad space of ground for the natural sources.

To thus supply the nutriment Mr. Sherman employs a chemical into which the chemicals are supplied from the surface, and the storage chamber becomes surrounded with the thick growth of roots that feed on the chemicals as they filter through the "machine." Mr. Sherman has already accomplished material results with his invention, and has interested several prominent horticulturists and agriculturists. During last summer the process was tried on a "Queen of the Prairie" rose bush. Two bushes, each a year old, were taken for the test. One that was planted under as favorable natural conditions as possible grew to the height of three feet and bore seven blossoms. The second, equipped with the automatic "pusher," grew to over 15 feet in height and bore 200 blossoms. The bush was loaded with perfect double roses of a deepened color and a marked fragrance. The bush was hardy, and having stood unprotected during the winter, gives promise of even greater results during the coming season. The growth of 15 feet was secured in three months and showed a record of 20 inches in seven days. This is a case where a man might sit on his piazza and grow "a shade" fast enough to make it unnecessary for him to move out of the sunlight.

The idea of such a system of growing plants suggested itself to Mr. Sherman in the way roots seek the sides of the cracks in which they are planted. They do this invariably and become matted around the outside of the earth in which they are planted. It is claimed that this is due to the absorption of the nutriment and moisture from the earth into the porous material of which the crack is made. Mr. Sherman reverses the scheme, supplying the nutriment and moisture from the center. This causes the roots to form in a thick ball around the source of supply. The small growth required by the "roots" makes it possible for them to send a much larger amount of nutriment into the trunk, leaves, flowers and fruit, if it be a fruit-bearing variety. Mr. Sherman says that apple trees can be made, by his process, to bear an abundant harvest every year, instead of taking a biennial vacation to grow rosin. The system possesses the further advantage that moisture is stored during a rainy time for use during a drought. Every sort of plant, shrub or tree may be treated by this plan with, Mr. Sherman believes, satisfactory results. Shrubs may be brought to a useful size in a season or two. The fact that the roots do not spread out, and that it is necessary to anchor the tree against the pressure of high winds.

Mr. Sherman has recently spent some time experimenting at the State Agricultural College, and a series of tests will be made at the Hatch Experiment Station there. Mr. Sherman states that only the soil is needed to protect the roots from the air and sun, but the forced shrub will thrive better if planted in good soil, as in case the owner neglects to supply the "food" the roots will spread and seek nourishment through natural channels. Several local horticulturists are planning to experiment with the machines during the summer. —Springfield Republican.

## Cavies (Guinea Pigs) and Their Care.

Of all animals kept by mankind for profit or pleasure, the Cavy ranks first, as far as easy management, least mortality and quick maturity are concerned, so say nothing about the little space in which they thrive and the little cost for maintenance.

One who has never kept pigs will succeed in breeding Cavies, if using only a small amount of sound judgment. In fact, it is hard to neglect them, and in hardness they are not easily outwitted. They are reminded of a case where a Cavy underwent a very trying experiment, with no other bad results than loss of flesh. This particular circumstance happened at one of the largest shows in this country, and the facts are that a valuable black English male was shipped for exhibition was left in the shipping box, and with the supposedly empty box, was shown away in the basement, with no other food than a little dry hay left in the box, as all food must have been consumed on the journey.

To reach the show room in time it was necessary to ship the animal the Friday before the show, which opened on Tuesday and closed Saturday. The following Sunday, when the animals were again packed for reshipping, the black Cavy was discovered in a rather poor condition. Nevertheless, the poor animal was in good spirits, and after arriving home and receiving good food he was soon in as good condition as when he left for the show, where he had been obliged to live on faith for a whole week. If, indeed, he spent his life without food worth living at all. This incident will show that Cavies are not liable to suffer from neglect, but nevertheless we do not advise any one to go into the breeding of Cavies with the intention of letting them

The easiest way to confine Cavies is to fix a nest box—a common box as used for shipping shoes from the factory—measuring one and one-half feet in width and about two feet in length, with a cover made out of one-inch mesh wire netting to exclude

rats. It is an erroneous belief that rats are driven away by Cavies, but to our surprise we learned from experience that Cavies are too inoffensive for that, and that on the contrary rats are very fond of Cavies as a delicacy. Therefore build your cages proof against rats if you wish not to miss your pigs some morning. In justice we must state that our loss was extended to youngsters only, and it may be that older animals are not molested by rats.

To have the box for Cavies practical, it is best to fix a frame made from two-inch wide and one-inch thick strips, which is to be covered with wire netting. This makes cleaning out very easy, and also protects the animals from all draughts.

For bedding shavings or pine needles are the most desirable, but where such cannot be had, hay or straw cut short is a good substitute. The only disadvantage of the latter is that Cavies, as a rule, devour almost anything in the line of hay.

As to food they are easily milked, and the specimens are often raised and maintained entirely on green food. They will even grow fat on nothing but grass. A change of diet, such as bread and milk, or oats once a day, with a good supply of green stuff, is most beneficial; for winter a good crop of beets, carrots, mangewortels, with hay, oats and bread and milk, will keep the feed bill and keep the animals in fine condition.

Many English breeders advocate the system of furnishing Cavies with nest boxes, for which there is really no use; in fact, it almost seems that this method tends to increase their timid nature, as they will invariably take refuge in the oak place and hide. With gentle treatment Cavies can be tamed as well as rabbits, but it requires much patience.

The young have a great advantage over little rabbits, namely, that they are born with all facilities, and this is another advantage of the Cavy fancy. As soon as they are born their color is distinctive, and it requires no long, tedious waiting to let the hair grow and see what the new arrivals are like. In a few days their strength gains greatly, and it takes but a few weeks to discover their good qualities. The number of young varies from one to five, but the latter number is rather large, and it's more desirable to have less, as the youngsters are then much stronger. However, as the little ones will eat the same day as born, and as their appetites increase with each day's growth, even weakly looking youngsters can be nursed along with plenty of good food.

The period of gestation is from 60 to 65 days, rather long for an animal smaller than a rabbit; but their advanced state at birth makes up for that loss of time. It is a good plan in raising Cavies to keep one male constantly with two, three or even four females, as the males will never hurt the youngsters; in fact, they appear to be proud of their offspring, and better results may be obtained in breeding.

Boars were formerly termed "boars" and "sows" and "pigs." The terms are a misnomer of the Cavy in the earliest importations to England from South America, and as the Cavy seems too attractive to be called by so homely a name, several fanciers have suggested other terms. We, for one, suggest "buck" for male and "doe" for female. —Southern Farmer.

Compressed cork in the form of tiles has made its appearance in the market. It is claimed that this material is admirable for flooring, because of its non-conductiveness and its waterproof qualities. It is said to be immune to germs. The degree of compression can be varied in the process of manufacture.

According to the Government statisticians, the value of sheep in the United States on Jan. 1, 1900, was \$55,000,000 greater than in January of the preceding year.

Forty-four million five hundred and forty nine thousand six hundred and eighty-seven sheep have been received at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, since their opening in 1886, or nearly 1,000,000 more than the total sheep stock of the United States at the present time.

The gross yield of California raisins handled by the growers association in 1898 was 3247 carloads of 10 tons each. This year's crop was only 2645 carloads. The sum received for the crop of 1898 was \$5,508,512, but owing to the increased prices they secured in 1899 \$3,785,143.

Among the exports for the week were the following: 2444 live cattle, 49 live sheep, 30,841 quarters beef from Kansas; 508 live cattle, 1289 live sheep, 5465 quarters beef from Boston; 1519 live cattle, 1496 live sheep, 3780 quarters beef from Baltimore; 335 live cattle, 1200 quarters beef from Philadelphia; 854 live cattle, 1245 live sheep, 6074 quarters beef from Portland, and 880 live cattle from Newport News. The principal part of these shipments sailed for Liverpool, with smaller consignments to London, Glasgow, Southampton, Bristol, Hull, Barcelona and the West Indies.

Returns from Sydney show a decrease of 119,012 bales in the quantity of wool exported from New South Wales during the first eight months of the season.

A complete four mill outfit was shipped a few days ago from an Indianapolis factory to Yokohama. The plant will have a capacity of 60 barrels per diem. This is the latest of many new departures in export trade.

American wire fences and windmills are growing in favor in the Argentine Republic. German works formerly enjoyed a monopoly in the wire business there.

A Florida man succeeded in hatching an ostrich egg in an incubator. This is the first successful effort of the kind in this country, though it has often been tried in California. It took forty-one days for the bird to come through.

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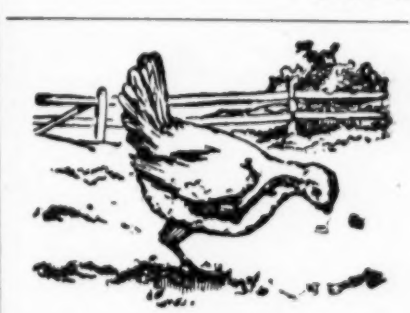
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Losses paid during past year, \$60,087.95  
Dividends paid during past year, \$65,563.99  
GAIN IN SURPLUS DURING PAST YEAR, \$1,609.17  
SURPLUS OVER REINSURANCE, \$890,197.75



## THE BUSINESS HEN

Breeding and Feeding Poultry for Profit. A condensed practical encyclopedia of profitable poultry-keeping. By 25 practical poultrymen. F. H. Jacobs, Henry Hale, James Rankin, J. H. Dwyer, and others. Fully answers more than 500 questions about poultry. Profit. Carefully edited by H. W. Cook. A collection of the most valuable articles on poultry ever written. Starting with the question "What is an Egg?" it indicates the conditions for developing the egg into a "Business" hen. Incubation, care of chicks, treatment of diseases, selection and breeding, feeding and housing, are discussed in a clear and simple manner. Two successful egg-farmers are described in detail. On one is a flock of 600 hens that average over 200 eggs each per year. In short, this is the best book for the "little American" who has ever been printed.

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## TURKEYS. How to Grow Them.













## OUR HOMES.

## Some Outdoor Friends.

With the coming of spring, in its freshness and bloom and fragrance, the city dweller longs to leave behind the miles of brick and stone, to find refreshment and enjoyment in observing the marvel of annual renewal.

The tired homemaker, the overworked eldwoman, the women of society or of professional or business affairs, all are glad to exchange, for much time as it is at their disposal, the familiar routine of town life for the inspiration which comes from a closer touch with nature at this time.

The kaleidoscopic changes of color from day to day, as fields and trees clothe themselves anew, never fail to delight and interest; and not only is the sense of sight appealed to and soothed, but melodious sounds greet the listening ear.

This year, however, many suburban dwellers note a decrease in the number of songbirds in their vicinity. The reason is not apparent, and may be due to natural causes, yet there is little doubt that wanton destruction is somewhat responsible.

The use of plumage for millinery purposes has furnished a prolific theme for speakers and writers, and from their efforts in behalf of our songbirds, good has resulted. A decided revulsion of feeling has been created, and the majority of right-minded women are now firmly opposed to the destruction of such birds for merely decorative uses, and confine their purchases of feathers to those of the ostrich or of game fowls, in accordance with the mandates of the Audubon Society.

Ostrich plumage is unmistakable, but the designation "game birds" is dangerous in its limitations, and but few are qualified to decide. This fact has been taken advantage of by those who have supplied the vast number of wings and quills so fashionable in recent seasons. Many women have worn these ignorantly, believing, because they were comparatively inexpensive, that they were obtained from birds which had been killed for food purposes.

To such women a recent contribution to the Transcript must have appeared with something of a shock, for the writer stated, what may be easily verified, that the sea gulls, which contribute so much of life and beauty to our coast scenery, are threatened with complete extermination, because of their ruthless slaughter to obtain the wings so lavishly used upon feminine headgear.

In this, as in most things, a remedy would seem to be education. A closer study of birds and fowls, and the peculiarities which distinguish them, and make it possible to know when the word "game" may be correctly applied, would be productive of good results. Those who have the amusement and entertainment of children in charge during the long vacation days in city do worse than to direct their attention to the differences which exist among the feathered creation, and the importance of protecting them. The lesson, like others learned in childhood, would not be easily forgotten.

Childish sympathy once enlisted for these beautiful outdoor friends, few elders would have the courage to encounter the reproaches of the long vacation days in city when wearing plumage which they might recognize as misappropriated. If, however, complete instruction is not possible, at least let every one who has ever enjoyed the gyrations of myriads of sea gulls when visiting the seashore make a spirited protest against the further destruction of these picturesque birds, as well as of the songbirds which contribute so largely to our pleasure and well-being.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

## The Workbox.

## INFANT'S KNITTED JERSEY.

There are many rules for crocheted jackets, but a good knitted rule is the following:

Materials: Two skeins of white Fleisher's A. Saxony yarn, one skein of color, to a jacket. The border may be blue, white or any shade desired.

Proctor four of the largest size steel needles.

Cast on one needle 70 stitches, and knit 38 puris (twice across in plain knitting is a puri). Then cast on 35 stitches at each end of needle for sleeves.

Knit 18 puris across.

Fifty-six plain, bind off 25 stitches for neck, 56 plain.

Now finish one end of jacket at a time. Wind a piece of cord round the needle on one side while working with the other.

On first needle knit five puris for shoulder. Then add on 18 stitches (same needle) for half of front.

Now knit 18 puris, and then bind off on right-hand side 35 stitches for sleeve. Then 38 puris, bind off locally.

Now take the stitches on other needle, and work exactly the same.

Border—For border on left side of front, knit 4 puris with color, picking up the stitches so as to have the joining on wrong side of work. (\*) Knit 6 plain (over narrow) (for a buttonhole) repeat from (\*) to end of needle, then 4 wide puris, bind off.

For right side of front, 8 plain puris, bind off.

For sleeves, pick up stitches, knit 4 puris, (\*) 7 plain, over narrow, repeat from (\*) across. Holes are to run in ribbon.

Then knit 4 puris and bind off. Bottom of jersey like sleeves, the holes to run in ribbon.

Sew up under the arms before putting border on bottom. Sew up sleeves after border is on. Finish with ribbon. The neck is finished like sleeves. This forms a sort of collar.

EVA M. NILES.

## Heatstroke and Sunstroke.

In the Archives de Medecine Navale for January, Dr. Monsoir, a French naval surgeon of the first class, claims to be the first observer to have established a fundamental distinction between heatstroke and sunstroke, and contends further that a correct appreciation of his discovery would result in a large saving of human life. Heatstroke, according to Dr. Monsoir, is a pathological condition produced by the action on the whole surface of the body during a sufficiently prolonged period of a temperature exceeding 104° F., whereas sunstroke is a pathological condition produced by the action on the organism during a period which need not necessarily be long, or sufficiently intense solar radiation. The high temperature which gives rise to heatstroke may be either moist or dry and may emanate from any source. Moist heat, as in a stove hole on board ship, brings on heatstroke by preventing the evaporation of perspiration, while a dry heat, by shuttling up the skin into a parchment-like substance, prevents the radiation of perspiration, and most probably also produces an analogous condition in the pulmonary alveolar tissue.

Heatstroke causes its ill effects through the superheated blood, which reacts on the nervous centres. It comes on gradually, but may simulate suddenness when the patient is abruptly withdrawn. Stokers are able to endure a damp, hot atmosphere in narrow, ill-ventilated spaces because they work naked or nearly so, whereas soldiers on duty in the open air succumb to heatstroke because the calorific increases beneath their thick clothing, which also hinders the evaporation of sweat. To prove this, three thermometers should be placed—the first in the shade, the second in the sun, and the third likewise in the sun but wrapped in a piece of cloth. An experiment repeated by Dr. Monsoir gave results as follows: first thermometer, 83°; second, 110°; and third, 127°.

Sunstroke or insolation is not induced by high temperature, but by the intense radiation which the sun alone, owing to its enormous volume (1,300,000 times that of the earth), can supply the chemical rays, the vibrations of which are more rapid and therefore more penetrating than those of their calorific and luminous congeners, being the exciting cause. The chemical rays emitted by the sun can pierce through white clouds freely, but are almost entirely arrested by black substances and partially so by red. These facts explain the immunity from sunstroke of negroes and people with swarthy complexions and the diminished liability to it of the ruddy. To produce sunstroke the rays must impinge upon some part of the brain case, the effect being manifested thence to the as yet unheated head centre by reflex action. Covering the head preserves from sunstroke, but just as in the case with thick clothing a helmet can only assist in the development of heatstroke. In heatstroke the disease begins by heating the blood, but in sunstroke this condition of the circulating fluid is secondary; the fact, however, that in both affections the blood becomes superheated serves to explain the resemblance of the symptoms. Sunstroke or insolation can only occur within the tropics, because in that region alone the sun's chemical rays are sufficiently intense to produce the necessary reaction. With regard to treatment Dr. Monsoir's premises can scarcely be looked upon as fulfilled. Excitation and purgation are indicated, together with cold affusion, and the rest of the stock remedies as usually recommended. Quinine, however, is discarded utterly, the writer having no belief in its antithermic properties, seeing that in smallpox, scarlet fever, etc., its exhibition fails to reduce the temperature. In painful fevers the alkaloids acts as a purgative, and in sunstroke there are probably no microbes. Locally painting with alcohol is mentioned, but the effects are said to be prohibitively uncertain. Under its influence hyperthermia is apt to degenerate into hypothermia with cardiac collapse. Among the predisposing causes of heatstroke Dr. Monsoir mentions the horizontal position, contending that the heat rays, both direct and reflected from the ground, have thus a much larger surface to act on. This would seem to supply an argument against the Indian practice of taking a siesta during the heat of the day.—Lancet.

## A Life-Saving Machine.

Every one knows that those who have been apparently drowned or suffocated can often be restored to life by proper mechanical treatment. But only recently has it been realized that when such treatment seems to have failed, it may often be made successful simply by continuing it patiently for a sufficient time, sometimes for several hours. Dr. Laborde, a French physician, uses a device run by an electric motor, the operation that he advocates—that of violent traction or the pulling out of the lingual tongue at regular intervals. Of this device, and of the general principles involved, M. Henri de Parville, the editor of La Nature (Paris), writes in that paper (March 24) as follows:

"Any creature whose heart has ceased to beat and that has apparently ceased to live, if there is no injury done to its principal organs and if it is not exhausted by physical pain, may often be brought back to life. In general, this idea of the persistence of latent life in persons asphyxiated, hanged, drowned, or struck by lightning is not sufficiently accepted. A man that cannot be brought to life in ten minutes of effort is looked upon as a dead man. At least this is the almost universal way of regarding the matter. This is a grave error which should be corrected. It is my belief that on account of it many persons are allowed to perish who would otherwise have been restored to life."

As an illustration of what may be done, M. de Parville relates an instance where a boy of sixteen, after apparent drowning, in 1896, was brought to life by no less than three hours of persistent effort, using the method of tongue traction recommended by Dr. Laborde. The writer comments as follows:

"After three hours! No physiologist, no physician would have dared to assert before 1896 that latent life could persist for hours. And doubtless even this is not the extreme limit; a person might be resuscitated after a still longer period. We do not know exactly in how many hours real death takes the place of apparent death. The interval at which should be different with different individuals, but life persists in all cases in subjects whose organs are healthy and not altered by disease. The exterior, objective death of the organism, revealed by the suspension of visible functions notably by the suppression of the cardio-respiratory function, is not final and definitive death. While the organism in this case has ceased to live outwardly, says Dr. Laborde, it still lives inwardly. That is to say, latent life continues by the persistence of the functional properties of the elements and organic tissues. The properties of the motor are the first to disappear, then the motor nervous functions, and finally the contractility of the muscles. Complete death results only at the end."

"In fine, the general mechanism may be arrested as a consequence of the cessation of an essential function like that of respiration; but if the organs are not altered, they may be excited anew and may resume their wonted activity. As long as latent life exists we need not despair of saving a drowned person, one who has been asphyxiated, etc. The function most indispensable to awaken the primordial function of life, is the respiratory function; to revive this the respiratory reflex must be excited. This reflex, as Laborde shows, happily has extraordinary persistence. We should then devote our efforts to this when we wish to resuscitate one who is apparently dead.

We now give up hope of saving a drowned or suffocated person if at the end of a half-hour all the ordinary methods of resuscitation have been exhausted—arm movement, insufflation of air, etc. Nor do

we understand any better how to treat with footstomach symptoms due to alcoholism, the asphyxia of newly born infants, etc. We shall understand how in future. After this, when a bather is engulfed in the waves, when a fireman is overcome by gas, we must have recourse resolutely to rhythmic tongue traction, not for half an hour, but for hours. And in most cases we shall revive the unconscious victims."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

## How to Give a Cat Medicine.

A New York gentleman has a very fine Angora cat, and so fine a specimen of her kind that she is famous in a large circle of fashionable folk. She is not rugged in health, yet she cannot be persuaded to take physic. It has been put in her milk, it has been mixed with her meat, it has even been rudely and violently rubbed in her mouth, but never has she been deterred or forced to swallow a dose. Last week a green Irish girl appeared among the household servants. She heard about the failure to treat the cat. "Sore," said she, "give me the medicine and some lard and I'll warrant she'll be eating all I give her." She mixed the powder and the grease and smeared it on the cat's sides. Puss, at once licked both sides clean and swallowed the physic. "Puss," said the servant girl, "everybody in Ireland does know how to give medicine to a cat."—Our Dumb Animals.

## Washing the Face.

The story is told of a young woman who was afflicted with blackheads visiting a physician in search of a remedy for the disfigurement, and being politely and candidly told to wash her face thoroughly in plenty of hot water and soap, and keep it clean. Not every physician is frank enough to tell his patient the truth. "Blackheads," the doctor said, "are the result of the failure of the fine sebaceous glands of the face to do their work, and cast out impurities from the skin. When for any reason whatsoever these oil glands are clogged what is popularly known as 'blackheads' appear. This is simply a collection of impurities in the mouth of the gland, which it has not force enough to throw off. The 'blackheads' appear often on the nose and in the space between the eyes, because the sebaceous glands are very abundant in these places. The only remedy for 'blackheads' is to stimulate the glands to do their work by washing the face with plenty of hot water, using just as hot water as one can bear. Use a pure white Castile soap to assist in the stimulating and cleansing process. Large 'blackheads' must often be pressed out, and if there is any irritation a little cold cream, made by the rule so often given in these columns, should be used. This cold cream is made of almond oil, and not lard or mutton tallow, as most of the cold creams of commerce are made. Coarse animal fats, like lard or mutton tallow, clog up the glands themselves and produce 'blackheads.' Steam the face by laying cloths wrung out in water as hot as you can bear it helps to clear the skin from impurities."

A person afflicted with "blackheads" and pimples, which are the legitimate results of "blackheads," has scientifically "a dirty face," no matter how many times it has been washed in a conventional manner. Sponges and all wash cloths should be scalded frequently and hung out in the sun to become thoroughly dried after being used.—Tribune.

## Serum Treatment.

The discovery of the serum treatment of disease was the outcome of attempts to solve the mystery of immunity, or the well-known fact that one attack of an infectious disease, such as scarlet fever or measles, almost always renders a person secure against a second attack. The serum treatment, as so often happens, in the pursuit of knowledge, the object sought was not found for the true cause of immunity is yet to be discovered; but something of more practical value was lighted upon, namely, a means by which this immunity can be artificially produced.

It was found that during the course of the disease the patient's blood undergoes some change, or acquires some new property, by virtue of which the liability to take the disease is destroyed. Then it was discovered that a little of the blood of a person who has in this way become immune, injected into the veins of another person who has not yet had the disease, will render him immune also.

But this is not all; for the injection of this blood into a person who has just been stricken with the disease seems to hasten the cure. It is like a weapon in the hand of a man attacked, or about to be attacked, by robbers. If he has the weapon before-hand he can ward off the attack; or if it is put into his hand just as he is being attacked he can use it to drive the assailants away.

To care disease, however, the remedy must be used early, for a weapon is useless to a man who has already been beaten into unconsciousness.

As it is manifestly impossible to use human blood for the purpose named, recourse has been had to animals. Injections of the virus are made repeatedly into a horse, until the blood has acquired a high degree of immunity. Then the blood is bled, and the red and white corpuscles are removed; for the curative properties reside in the fluid part of the blood, that is to say, the serum. This is put up in sealed flasks, and is ready for use.

The serum most in use is the well-known diphtheria antitoxin, although tetanus antitoxin and other serums are also employed occasionally. Physicians are by no means agreed as to the value of the serum treatment of disease, many claiming that diphtheria antitoxin, for example, has no curative properties whatever; others, again, are equally emphatic in their contention that diphtheria is a much less serious disease since the serum treatment of it has come into general use, and they go so far as to believe that time will come when, through this serum treatment, Pasteur's saying will be realized, that "it is in the power of man to make all parasitic (or infectious) diseases disappear from the world."—Youth's Companion.

## Domestic Hints.

FRENCH HINTS. Butter an earthen dish and lay in the bottom a piece of buttered bread. Sprinkle on this a layer of grated cheese and a layer of buttered bread, and continue in the same way until the dish is filled. Beat two eggs, mix them with a cup of milk and pour over the bread and cheese. Bake until lightly browned.

CORNBREAD. Cut one-half of a medium head of cabbage into two tablespoonfuls of vinegar in a double boiler. Beat two eggs, and add to them one-half a cup of cream and a level teaspoonful of butter. Add the mixture to the boiling vinegar. Cook until it boils. Season with one-half of a salt-spoonful each of pepper and salt. Four over the

sausage and stand in a cool place. One-half of a cup of cream whipped stiff and added after it is cold is a great improvement.

## NOG MARTS.

Have ready six squares of hot buttered toast and four hard-boiled eggs, separate whites and yolks, chop the whites fine and rub the yolks through a sieve. Make a cup of white sauce, add the whites and boil up well. Heap on squares of toast and fill the centres with the yolks.

## SWARTZ NET SANDWICHES.

Chop together one cup seedless raisins, one cup English walnuts, one-half cup grated coconut, two tablespoons grated chocolate, and mix well together, moistened with a little cream, spread between egg-basted pieces of whole wheat bread previously buttered.

## BROILED MEAT.

Remove pin feathers, head, feet and wings, flunge and wipe. Split down the back, remove entrails and the breast bone. Lay it on one-half sheet letter paper, buttered thickly, fold edges together, and turn them over twice. Place in wire broiler, and broil ten minutes over coals, lifting it frequently to avoid charring the paper. Open paper, lay bird on a hot plate, pour on the juice from the paper, add salt, pepper and butter, and garnish with watercress.

## BANANA SHERBET.

Put three cups of water and one and one-half cups of sugar in a saucepan and boil five minutes. Add the juice of one lemon and two oranges, and a little of the grated rind of each, and one cup of sifted banana pulp. Strain off all the stringy stuff from the banana pulp, and beat this syrup and fruit mixture. Put the cold, then stir in three cups of whipped cream, measured after whipping, or the whites of three eggs beaten stiff if you have no cream. Add one-half cup of sherry, if you approve, but it is delicious without. Freeze in a mold with a distinctive flavor. Press soft salt marsh, using equal parts of ice and salt. Serve in trappé glasses.

## Hints to Housekeepers.

Cheese crumbs may be substituted for cheese when preferred. This is done by putting into finger-lengths, buttered and toasted over a clear fire; each piece is then thinly sprinkled with grated cheese dusted with a very little paprika or cayenne pepper, and put on a tin plate in a hot oven for a minute or two to melt the cheese. They are then lifted lightly on a folded napkin laid on a plate and sent around hot with the salad course.

In the average house the use of stained glass is not to be recommended. The stained panes in a window are a source of trouble and expense, and very much to be preferred when a substitute for an ordinary glass is desired. In a large, lofty and richly decorated hall or library, or a room devoted to pictures, it is permissible to have stained glass in the windows, but in a small room, or a room where the windows are very much in evidence at the moment in preparation for the Paris Exposition trip this summer. The new wicker cases made like the similar cases built or made in demand for their lightness, though the Oxford bag is almost popular. The new bags are more often trimmed with brass than with nickel. Some of them instead of having the leather straps in a metal clasp, have a strap of leather which is held together by a metal clasp. The new bags are almost popular. The new bags are more often trimmed with brass than with nickel. Some of them instead of having the leather straps in a metal clasp, have a strap of leather which is held together by a metal clasp.

All kinds of bags and cases for hand luggage are very much in evidence at the moment in preparation for the Paris Exposition trip this summer. The new wicker cases made like the similar cases built or made in demand for their lightness, though the Oxford bag is almost popular. The new bags are more often trimmed with brass than with nickel. Some of them instead of having the leather straps in a metal clasp, have a strap of leather which is held together by a metal clasp.

The whole world without art and dress would be but one great wilderness, and mankind but a savage herd, but for all that nature has conferred.

The weakest arm is strong enough that strikes with the sword of justice.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

SPANISH NAMES.—"H. W. W." In addition to three or four Christian names (nombres de pila) the Spanish child bears the combined family names of his father and mother. Our readers have probably noticed that Spanish surnames are often double, or connected by the article "y," meaning "and." For example, Castro y Serrano, Pi y Margall, Menendez y Pelayo, Ruiz y Rivera, Ferris y Gaidos. The first is the more important one, and the only one that may be taken alone. It often happens in the United States, however, that the last is erroneously used. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, was always addressed by the press as Mr. Palma, whereas his countrymen know him as Mr. Estrada. Palma is his mother's name which need not be given at all, although it is de rigueur in official documents to mention both surnames. The author of "Don Quixote" is universally known as Cervantes, but on the title page of his immortal book may be seen Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, the last being his mother's surname. Likewise the full name of the great dramatist is Lope de Vega Carpio, the last name being omitted in the abbreviated form. The penultimate surname, therefore, and not the final, is the important one, and that which goes to posterity. Father and son bearing the same double name are not distinguished by "senior" and "junior," nor "per alia," but each takes his own mother's name as a distinctive, the father being, for instance, Pedro Diaz y Castillo and the son Pedro Diaz y Castillo.

HOW TO PASS THE WINTER.—"H. W. W." "Studying the physiology of the foot," says La Nature "Prof. Simon Henry Gage combats the current opinion that this creature hibernates under leaves or tree trunks. It is often found in such a position, but only when it has come out of its hole at the opening of spring, and has been caught by a return of cold weather. Ordinarily it hibernates in the earth, preferably in dry soil not apt to freeze. It burrows back, and in its hind feet and the end of its body serving to scoop out its hole, while it pushes itself in with its forelegs. Once buried it leaves no trace whatever of its hiding place. When it is in a temperature near the freezing point its own temperature is three-fourths that of the surrounding medium. When toads are found under stones or leaves they are still able to move about. Mr. Gage has seen these creatures with feet and skin absolutely frozen solid, but with internal organs in good condition, and able to come to life perfectly."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

REGIMENTAL NICKNAMES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—"Johnny"; "Geraniums" is a name for the Thirtieth Hussars. The Camerons (Scottish Rifles) are formed of the former Twenty-sixth Foot (Cameronian) and Ninetieth Light Infantry. The latter were often called "Gray Brecks." The Thirtieth Hussars were styled "Great Runaway Prestonsburg," in allusion to the panic which seized some of the men in the fight with the Jacobite rebels. "Guinea Geese" is the nickname for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. "Macraes" was a name given to the first battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, because there were so many of that surname in it. The Royal Irish Fusiliers are made up of the former Eighty-seventh and Eighty-ninth regiments. It has been known as the "Old Fogey," from the war cry "Faugh a ballach" "clear the way."

KINDS OF CINNAMON.—"Inexperienced Grocer": The cinnamon which is the finest comes to us from the island of Ceylon, that "forest island" growing in its tropical gardens of palm trees, ferns, shrub trees, sandalwood, camphor trees, and a mighty vegetation which the red soil produces incessantly in the steaming air. Of the cinnamon we buy is cassia, which is obtained from a tree much resembling the cinnamon tree, but the bark is thicker, the flavor harsher and the odor stronger. The pungency and aroma are much less delicate than that of the cinnamon. Long ago when cinnamon was first introduced into Europe, the people were contented with a coarser, cheaper spice, which was called Chinese cinnamon, as it was principally found in China and Japan.

STUDIES OF THE PLANET JUPITER during the opposition of 1899 have afforded some new figures concerning its rate, or rather rates, of rotation. These figures do not differ the round numbers in which the equatorial velocity of Jupiter's rotation is usually stated, viz., about 80,000 miles per hour. But they furnish additional proof that the motions visible on the great planet's surface are not of uniform speed from year to year. Since the spring of 1897 the equatorial region appears to have experienced an acceleration of velocity. Relatively to the surface some thirty degrees north or south, Jupiter's equator rushes ahead with hurried motion, between two hundred and three hundred miles an hour—in

## "COLDS"

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## POETRY.

(Original.)  
HAVE CHARITY.

Have charity for others' views,  
And do not think you're always right  
And everybody else is wrong.  
If they see things not in your light,  
God gave us all our different views,  
To best develop each one's soul,  
And though we tread not the same path,  
We still may reach the same great goal.

Patience with each other try,  
Have charity for others' views;  
Patience, love and charity,  
A wondrous power will infuse  
Into the heart, and make the world  
Seem like a much more joyous place,  
They'll scatter sunshine all around,  
And brighten every happy face.

It was Christ's lesson here on earth—  
Have charity for all mankind,  
And not just to the good and true,  
But help the weak, the poor and blind,  
And try to teach Christ's better way,  
With pure thoughts and a full mind,  
By thus developing the soul,  
Life's greatest blessing we shall find.

MARTHA SHARP LIPPINCOTT,  
MONTICLO, N. J.

## SIGNS OF SPRING.

The snow has left the open field a month or more ago.  
I've found the yellow cowslip where the meadow  
brooks run slow.  
And along the intervals the blazing snow  
drop twines.  
The crows are shy and silent—they're nesting in  
the pines—  
But winter may come again; you're never  
sure!  
Till you hear the cuckoo calling in the pasture  
land—  
"Cuckoo, cuckoo," softly calling you.  
I've behind the pasture bars  
All the warm day through.  
"Cuckoo, cuckoo," shy and sleek of wing,  
He's the low-voiced harlequin  
That makes us sure of spring.

No use to look for orioles, they haven't come as yet.  
Although I've heard a linnets and the quail has  
cried "More war."  
Good old John Tompkins has been out and  
planted peas—  
He doesn't think "I'll hurt 'em if we have  
another frost!"  
But don't you put a corn or bean (for if you do  
they'll rot)  
Till you hear the cuckoo calling in the pasture  
land—  
"Way over in the scrub oaks you can hear the  
partridge drum.  
The boys are playing hopscotch and the boys  
say 'top have come.'  
Miss Abigail is making soap—that's pretty  
sure!  
That pleasant weather's right at hand and  
likely to endure.  
We're only lacking one more sign—and hark, 'tis  
on the spot!  
Don't you hear the cuckoo calling in the pasture  
land—  
"Cuckoo, cuckoo," softly calling you,  
I've behind the pasture bars  
All the warm day through.  
"Cuckoo, cuckoo," shy and sleek of wing,  
He's the low-voiced harlequin  
That makes us sure of spring.

—Harper's Bazar.

## FOR JUST ONE DAY.

If I could live to God for just one day,  
One blessed day, from rosy dawn of light  
Till purple twilight descended into night—  
A day of faith and courage, trust and love,  
Of love unfeigned and perfect charity,  
Of hope undimmed, of courage past dismay,  
Of heavenly peace, patient humility—  
No hint of duty to constrain my heart,  
No dream of ease to lull to listlessness,  
Winding my heart no room to listlessness,  
No yielding to temptation's subtle way—  
Nay, in that one day would I expand  
My soul to meet such holy, high demand  
That never, never more could hold me bound  
This thrilling hush of self that wraps me  
round.

So big a I henceforth live to God away.  
—Susan R. Gammons.

## HOW GENTLE THEY, THEN?

The daily round of life, man's broken faith,  
The shock of accident, the smart of pain,  
Lovers' anger, disappointed trust, complete,  
Bereavement's anguish, sudden passion's  
flame—  
O happy soul of mine! the daily round  
Of life for me is no less hard or bleak  
Than those mortals in their passage round:  
How slight, then, those—so often on the rack!  
And soul makes answer: "What it helps me make  
To bear despair? To curse? or elap the breast?  
Nay, but a song will direct ill fate.  
And bring the burdened heart unbound rest  
Or joy or grief I learn to greet as friend,  
And find in each life's argyle and life's end."  
—James H. West, in Christian Register.

...O, fluttering tongue of fair Susanne!  
She calls my poems "pipes of Pan."  
She laughs at all my jokes, and sees  
In each some wondrous qualities.  
To her my stories are the best  
With which the world was ever blest.  
My books, she says, should all be found  
In every house above the ground.  
In short, I'm Byron, Tennyson,  
And Swift and Shakespeare, all in one!  
Ah, fluttering tongue of fair Susanne!  
If she were but the editor maid!  
—Arthur C. Griswold.

The poorest treasure mortal things afford,  
Is spotted reputation; that away,  
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.  
A jewel in a two-edged sword's blunt point,  
A crown in the hair, that takes its own right down,  
Mine honor is my life, both grow in one,  
Take honor from me and my life is done.  
—Shakespeare.

Prayer, lady, I pray! Do not let thy lips  
For the husband is seldom the lover,  
And marriage, too oft, is a very dull book  
With a very few pages and cover.  
—J. L. H. Magazine.

In the town's big business hall,  
To the bargain sales of life,  
Be not like the dumb driven cattle,  
Don't go stooping with your wife.  
—Chicago Daily News.

He read a year ago  
And gained her hand and heart;  
Now she is suing so  
That they may live apart.  
—Chicago Times-Herald.

A woman whistled at a car,  
It stopped with sudden jerk;  
Her whistle was a sudden—but  
Her face got in its work.  
—Chicago Daily News.

Our workmen should not forget,  
As they leave day in and out,  
That though they're starved and tired, yet  
They never have the gout.  
—J. L. H. Magazine.

He talked for years with all his might  
To win the bubble fame—  
Week in, week out, day and night—  
But only failure came!  
One day he took some pills and then  
He highly praised the same;  
He'll never be obscure again—  
The whole world knows his name.  
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Adam was never a boy, they tell,  
But this need not make us sad;  
When he got a good chance he made up well  
For the lack he hadn't had.  
—Chicago Record.

Look on this portrait with a gentle eye;  
It haunts you chances to note, please pass them by;  
And, as you show it, do not say with glee:  
"Thief-taker Batters Susan Arply."  
—Indianapolis Journal.

## Tribute to the Flag.

"From him that hath not shall be taken away  
even that which he hath."  
It is the old story, in the afternoon, and a breeze  
of scorching sunlight is beating down on the  
cracked yellow plaster walls of the hotel.  
The brown leaves of the vine that clamber over the  
lattice-like roof of the porch are crisp and brittle with  
the heat. The blue leaves of the blueberry bush are  
roily against the red of the just rocks and the  
sharp white line of the land on the place belonging  
to the opposite villa. It seems as though the  
land, in a fit of that frothy French patriotism  
of which we hear so much, has turned itself  
red, white and blue, like the dingy old flag  
which hangs at the door of the safe.

The dingy old flag is—there today and the  
oath is uttered. A few shabby fowls scratch  
about among the stones and hard baked earth.  
A dragon by day like a green flame across the  
sunshine, and down toward the sea: a blue bay.

Do you want to know why the eternal tri-color  
has been taken from the safe door? I will tell  
you.

My story begins years ago, on a bare hillside  
blotched here and there by a few crimson vines  
leaves clinging still to the stakes which had held  
up the grapes. It was as desolate a spot as one  
could very well see, though the sky which hung  
above it was blue and the bright Mediterranean  
waves glittered below. People talk of the  
gayety of this southern land—people talk of the  
in their best clothes on the Promenade des  
Anglais or the Boulevard de la Croisette. They  
are mistaken. They have never seen the South  
in all its radiance, in all its unutterable exultation—  
the South, silent and desolate, with its  
tracks of fertile land left unplanted, sacred to  
the byms of that mountainous little sun  
worshiper, the cicada.

Here, on the hillside, beyond the dead belt of  
the vines, some one had built a queer little  
shanty—built it of broken stones, of split bricks,  
of all kinds of odds and ends of rubbish that  
had been erected very long ago, for there were  
holes in the walls, into which had been thrust  
bunches of dried reeds—the tall reeds whose  
faintly heads were over the little river below,  
like the heads of ghostly knights and paladins  
in some old, forgotten romance. Here was no  
snug garden plot, gay with yellow marigolds and  
nasturtiums, and faded round with a hedge of  
scented privet, such as we see before the door of  
a country cottage in England. The earth was all  
baked and beaten down before the door, upon  
little yellow grass showed in sticky patches upon  
the burnt soil, from which the cicadas sprang up  
in clouds at every footstep, twirling their blue  
and red petioles in the sunshine like innumerable  
dancers to court ballet dancers.

On the day I remember a woman was standing  
by the door, a woman with a small, dusty looking  
donkey to a broken-down kind of cart. In the  
cart was a supply of milk bottles—the neat tin  
can of our civilized areas is here a thing un-  
known. The donkey had a weary, patient air,  
as though he never knew thoroughly rested  
woman or a thoroughly satisfied appetite. The  
woman, with her shabby dress, of which no color  
of distinctive color remained beneath the fierce  
outings of the sun, and her big country hat  
tied about her ears, seemed a creature of labor,  
a thing of endless and hopeless toil.

Yet I remember that when I spoke to her she  
had the quick cheerfulness of her race, and all  
its childish disposition to ward off gossip. Yes—  
she lived there. She was the milk woman of  
the district, driving down at six o'clock every  
morning to the little tin station at the hotel,  
more than a mile away, and then climbing all the  
sloping heights around to carry milk to the tiny  
huts, or sometimes villas, perched upon the  
side of a little by this mode of living, she  
said, in her breezy, cheerful way, as though it  
hardly mattered to her. Her eyes were poor,  
but she almost always enough for the children  
and her husband, and she did not look more  
of herself she did not speak, and I felt that there  
were times when she and the dusty, patient  
donkey kept their fast together.

Then she opened the door of the little shanty  
and showed me the interior, a strange, dim  
place, which had a poverty-stricken wildness  
of its own. A paralyzed man, some years her  
senior, was sitting near the tiny slit of window,  
with the light falling on his pale face and veined  
eyes. This was the husband of whom she spoke.  
On the floor a boy of three or four was sitting  
wildly, and playing with a battered tin trumpet.  
This was her youngest child. The other,  
some years older, was gone to pick mushrooms.

As she spoke he came in, his back priming  
with samplings, as he called them in his queer  
childish patois. These children hardly under-  
stood civilized French. They were small and  
pale, like all Southern children, with an under-  
red face, and big, dark eyes. They sat munching  
their figs and handling the top of the trumpet with  
a strange, old-fashioned solemnity.

Yes, she said, they would be a help to her by  
and by, when they had done their service and  
come back to their old home. They could get  
work in the quarry over the hill, and when she  
was too old one of them could help her with the  
milk.

Odd, simple dream of rest and content! Only  
to leave off trudging up the rough hillside  
where the cart could not go—only to drudge a  
little less bitterly in old days than she had done  
in youth! To sit in the sun sometimes and  
stare at the blue sky, and the sea, and be at  
peace, what a little thing it seems! Who would  
think that so humble an ambition could never be  
realized?

I remember always, when I think of her, the  
senseless husband staring at us with unmeaning  
yes—the two children on the earthen floor play-  
ing with the tin trumpet.  
Perhaps it was an omen, that tin trumpet.

I have seen her many times since then. I  
have seen her driving down to the little station  
in the cool fresh morning, with the milk bottles  
in shining rows behind her, or trudging up the  
narrow winding path, beset with dancing cicadas  
and shining black bees, and here and there by  
glorious swallow-tailed butterflies, like flames  
of broadened gold. Sometimes I have seen her  
digging in the valley below, where the me one  
yellow in the sun, and thyme and southern  
wood grow as weeds beside the way. But  
wherever and whenever I have seen her, she has  
always been at work and alone.

She always wears the same dress—or one like  
it—faded to the color of the brown earth. The  
straw of her wide flapping hat is burned to the  
same tint. It is grayer now than when I first  
saw her, and her face is scorched and wrinkled  
into the appearance of extreme old age, and the  
vacant husband still sits in the hovel on the  
hill, like a grim speechless vampire sucking the  
poor fruit of her labor.

But the tin trumpet has hung on the wall for  
many a year.  
They went out, those little pickers of sam-  
plings and figs, into the world beyond the  
sunny herb-scented terrace. The elder, released  
from his service, drifted away into other paths—  
going in the end, of course, to swell the ruffian-  
ism of lowest Paris. The younger came back,  
broken down by fever, poisoned by the deadly  
miasma of some pestiferous African marsh—  
back to the mother whom he was to help, and the  
little bare hut on the hillside.

Neither of these two men had ever struck a  
blow at an enemy. Neither had lifted a finger to  
the defense of his country. Yet both were to  
die for it—one, years later, by the hand of the  
executioner—one, only today, in the grip of  
disease.

For the last act in the humble drama ended  
today. As I came through the long rough  
road leading from the forest to St. Raphael,  
only an hour ago, I heard the cracking of a whip  
in the stillness, and the rumble of wheels.  
Presently one of the great stonecarts of the  
quarry came in sight, roasting stormily among  
the ruins, and drawn by a couple of mules, and  
looked up in sudden surprise, for upon the high  
seat, holding the reins in her motionless hands,  
sat my old milkwoman of the hill.

Her face was still and gray, and impassive as  
stone under the shadow of the faded hat. Her  
best brown figure hardly moved to the front of  
the cart. Her eyes, staring past me, had the  
look of some dumb beast of burden which has  
been goaded beyond even despair.

Three or four quarriesman ran beside the cart  
with whips in their hands, urging the mules on  
with an occasional oath, and a re-cast Italian  
curse; and in the cart lay a coffin, over which

some one had found the dingy French flag from  
the door of the dirty little cart—st covering for  
a soldier of France whose life had been offered  
up for the glory of his country's glory. I stood  
aside, and the strange procession swept past me.  
There was something infinitely sad, but in-  
finitely sad. The big, black mules, with their  
high-peaked collars, the shape of which had  
perhaps never changed since the days of the  
Saracens—the brass laurel wreaths worked upon  
the leather trappings, dim survivals of Roman  
conquests; the rumbling men, with their dark,  
unmoved faces and their brutal exclamations,  
and, behind them, the dead, motionless figure,  
sitting alone with its death and despair, and  
behind it the rough old, covered with a  
flag, torn by the fingers of playing children, and  
beset not with blood but with wine.

And yet France laughs at those who speak to  
her of peace, and the trumpet calls from the  
empty fields those whose labor it should be to  
make fruitful this fertile desert, calls them to  
unleash destruction before the altar of that  
national vanity which is misnamed glory.

"La France est Glorieuse," Draparnaud says in  
his words these. But to that gray old  
woman left alone upon her hillside France is  
only a dim, terrible thing to which her children  
have been sacrificed in vain. Glory is but  
another name for death, and the flag is that  
battered tattered banner the color of, which he  
laid, like a sad, unspoken epitaph, above the  
wreck of all her simple hopes and the ruin of  
a broken life.—Blackwood's Magazine.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.  
THE LITTLE SEAMSTRESS.  
She sat in her little rocking-chair, a-lighting and  
twirling her thumbs;  
"Oa, everything for my doll is done, and never,  
never, I haven't a morsel of sewing. Dear mother, in  
all the town,  
Can't you find me one doll, no matter how small,  
who will wear out her gown?"  
—Mary E. Wilkins.

Which was Colonel Brooks.  
In a big, sunny barn chamber stood a basket  
filled with hats. In the soft nest a prodigious  
hat was purring her four babies off to sleep.  
Oa was malice, with sky-blue eyes. Two  
were black and white. But one was black all  
over—not a white sock to his foot nor even a  
white sock under the dear little chin. He was  
the one I chose.

I named him Colonel Brooks. A pretty, big  
name for a kitty baby wasn't it?  
Well, he was a darling from the very start.  
He loved and trusted everybody. You should  
have seen him jump up on one big dog Rufus,  
without one sign of fear, coaxing him to be  
friendly with the sweetest of love-making.

And old Rufus, who up to that time had had  
the very sign of a cat, fell in love with the little  
colonel on the spot.

Colonel Brooks had never slept by himself, so  
he would have been very homesick if Rufus had  
not shared, bedded with him. Uncle Will made  
it his business, to see that they went to bed  
early.

But one night when Uncle Will was very late  
in coming home, he found a black kitty on the front  
door step, crying to be let in. He supposed, of  
course, it was Colonel Brooks. So he picked him  
up, put him on the cellar stairs, and told him to  
go straight down to bed.

That night Colonel Brooks was so tired that  
he could not sleep. He lay on his back, and  
without one sign of fear, coaxing him to be  
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go straight down to bed.

to develop our spiritual life. The privi-  
leges of such influence as this is contin-  
ued in the noble ministry of his successor,  
Dr. H. W. Winsor, D. D., whose  
work is not only great in scope and  
general progress of the age that is most  
remarkable in its scope and influence; and  
the power of such ministry is shared in the same  
city by many other of the great leaders and  
teachers in which Boston life is so rich.  
Dr. Hale, Dr. Ames, Dr. Gordon, and  
many another. Our country lost its founda-  
tion on its faith in spiritual ideals.  
Dr. H. W. Winsor, with the swift insight of  
the artist, has interpreted this to his noble stature of  
"The Puritan," where, with a staff in his hand  
and a Bible under his arm, the typical maker of  
New England and founder of our country's civi-  
lization stands before us.

To the question, is not the Christian religion  
as taught by Jesus of Nazareth sufficient for  
us there can be but one reply. But truth is  
always far larger than man's conceptions. He  
sees, he comprehends only fragmentarily at the  
best. There is many a feeling, and the greater one's  
range of study and thought in ethics and  
philosophy, the larger may be his conception of  
the essential truth. These may not be hard  
to see in the western world as in any possible  
sense a substitute for Christianity. But it does offer illumination  
and explanation regarding the phenomena of  
life, just as all scientific research re-  
veals the Divine plan. James Freeman  
Clarke in his book, entitled "Ten Great  
Religions," reveals the value of the comparative  
view. In any study of Theosophy it would seem  
as if much that appears in the New Testament in  
Condensation is here explained "in its fullness."  
"I have many things to say, but you cannot hear  
them now," said Jesus. The race was  
not at that time qualified to comprehend  
this larger and sublime revelation of the  
scheme of the universe. But this revelation  
in its main outline on y seems to explain and  
elucidate, not deny, the central truths of Christ-  
ianity. It portrays the experiences of the soul as  
it reads the wide round of creation, and it  
has therefore much to offer in elucidation of the  
problems of human life, while the tenderness  
and nobility of the teachings of Jesus are to be  
held as the central of all important truth.

There is stimulus and encouragement in the  
larger contemplation of the scheme of ex-  
istence. One realizes how at any moment  
he may give himself to the higher life of  
unselfish activity and draw to himself  
the power of God and aid to assist him in pur-  
suing his path. He comes to realize that he  
himself creates the world in which he shares life  
now and hereafter, for thought and aspiration  
are creative forces. Thus, indeed, do we con-  
sciously "fill ourselves with Christ's conception  
of himself," and grow into the attainment of  
larger richness and peace and higher spiritual  
power.—Boston Herald.

SCIENTIFIC.  
The human explosive lyddite used by  
the British in the war against the Boers is said  
to be composed largely of picric acid, made by  
treating carbolic acid with nitric. It has about  
eleven times the force of gun cotton, and the  
explosion is even more fatal than the fragments  
of the shells. The name comes from the town of  
Lydd, where it was first made.

The Spanish government is arranging to  
facilitate the observation, by foreign astron-  
omers, of the total eclipse of the sun May 28.  
At Naval Mora, 125 miles from Madrid, the  
totality will continue ten minutes, says La  
Esperanza, where say less. In this country, the  
path of totality passes through Mexico, New  
Orleans, North Carolina and Virginia, averaging  
fifty miles in width. Some of our astronomers  
will make observations in Algeria.

Remarkable experiments were lately re-  
ported to the Cambridge Philosophical Society  
by Miss Perle and Francis Darwin. If "sleep-  
ing" plants are placed in a dark room after it  
leaves have assumed the nocturnal position, it  
will "awake" next morning, i. e., assume the  
diurnal position, in spite of darkness. Still more  
remarkably, if one-sided illumination causes the  
leaves to take oblique positions, they will resume  
such positions on awaking next day, though in  
darkness.

The mouth parts of the wasps, though  
adapted for stinging, have been found to be  
degrees of perfection found among the bees.  
They are thus prevented from extracting the  
honey from the deeper flowers, and accordingly  
frequent the more shallow or widely opened  
ones, particularly the Umbellifers. Fruit in its  
season also forms an important part of the food  
of the adults. Several species store up honey in  
considerable quantities, but the greater number,  
it not all, have marked carnivorous tendencies.

The electrical world describes an "extraor-  
dinary phenomenon which has been noticed with  
great distinctness in a street in Liverpool, since  
the installation of the electrical tram cars.  
The foliage begins to turn brown and drop early  
in August, to bud and even blossom again in  
October. The trees of the opposite side of the  
tramway behave like ordinary trees for that time,  
and only their foliage in the autumn and do not  
put forth fresh blossoms until the spring.  
Botanists are inclined to believe that the cause  
of this singular state of things is due to the  
leakage of the electrical current at places where  
ground setting upon the roots of the tree, which  
are otherwise quite healthy.

HISTORICAL.  
Historically, the most attractive city of  
Mexico to the American student is Zacatecas,  
the Place of Great Horses were the first to  
mine silver in the American West, and here sprung  
up the first American millionaire. Not only  
that, but here was coined the money which  
permanently colonized the first corner of what  
is now the United States. In 1546 Juan de  
Colon discovered the silver. Two years later he  
and his friends founded the city, and its  
charter was signed by Philip II. at San Loe's,  
July 30, 1548.

In 1682 Governor Winthrop records the  
fact of the windmill from New to Boston  
because at Newton it would not grind but with  
a westerly wind. The whole colony seems to  
have been dependent upon a single windmill.  
The next year, 1683, a watermill was set up in  
Dorchester and another in Roxbury. The same  
year, "Mercator" (Boston) was authorized to  
be kept on Thursday, "it being a holiday."  
The long journey which Governor Winthrop  
made on the business of the colony were  
on foot, or in boats, for many years.

William Fitch, General, as his name is  
always written in the records of the Colony, was  
born, probably in Springfield, England, about  
1690. The date of his birth is determined by an  
inscription on his portrait, now in possession of  
the Essex Institute at Salem, which indicates  
that he was born in 1697. He was one of  
the patentees named in the Charter of the Colony  
of Massachusetts Bay, from Charles I., which  
bears the date of March 28, 1629. He was also  
the leader in the settlement of Roxbury, and one  
of the founders of the first church in that town.  
Walter at Roxbury he was for some years Treas-  
urer of the Colony, and was elected from year  
to year one of the assistants. Fitch was  
early licensed as a fur-trader. In 1635 he paid  
£15 into the treasury of the Colony for his license  
as a fur-trader. The same sum was paid each  
year until 1655, when the General Court re-  
mitted one-fifth of the amount, probably because  
the trade had become less lucrative.

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torian of the French in America, who died in  
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only recently passed away, was only one of the  
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